

to our administrative discretion to determine the appropriate number of cases to be reviewed on a State by State basis. Therefore, your continuing disability review may be delayed longer than 3 years following our original decision or other review under certain circumstances. Such a delay would be based on our need to ensure that backlogs, reviews required to be performed by the Social Security Disability Benefits Reform Act (Pub. L. 98-460), and new disability claims workloads are accomplished within available medical and other resources in the State agency and that such reviews are done carefully and accurately.

[51 FR 16826, May 7, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 6430, Feb. 11, 1997]

§ 416.991 If your medical recovery was expected and you returned to work.

If your impairment was expected to improve and you returned to full-time work with no significant medical limitations and acknowledge that medical improvement has occurred, we may find that your disability ended in the month you returned to work. Unless there is evidence showing that your disability has not ended, we will use the medical and other evidence already in your file and the fact that you returned to full-time work without significant limitations to determine that you are no longer disabled. (If your impairment is not expected to improve, we will not ordinarily review your claim until the end of the trial work period, as described in § 416.992)

Example: Evidence obtained during the processing of your claim showed that you had an impairment that was expected to improve about 18 months after your disability began. We, therefore, told you that your claim would be reviewed again at that time. However, before the time arrived for your scheduled medical re-examination, you told us that you had returned to work and your impairment had improved. We reviewed your claim immediately and found that, in the 16th month after your disability began, you returned to full-time work without any significant medical restrictions. Therefore, we would find that your disability ended in the first month you returned to full-time work.

[50 FR 50137, Dec. 6, 1985]

§ 416.992 The trial work period.

(a) *Definition of the trial work period.* The trial work period is a period during which you may test your ability to work and still be considered disabled. It begins and ends as described in paragraph (e) of this section. During this period, you may perform *services* (see paragraph (b) of this section) in as many as 9 months, but these months do not have to be consecutive. We will not consider those services as showing that your disability has ended until you have performed services in at least 9 months. However, during this trial work period we will evaluate your earnings under the income and resources rules in subparts K and L of this part. This means that if your income or resources exceed the limitations, you will not be eligible for payments even though you have not worked a full 9 months. (See paragraph (e) of this section.) After the trial work period has ended we will consider the work you did during the trial work period in determining whether your disability ended at any time after the trial work period.

(b) *What we mean by services.* When used in this section, *services* means any activity, even though it is not substantial gainful activity, which is done by a person in employment or self-employment for pay or profit, or is the kind normally done for pay or profit. If you are an employee, we will consider your work to be *services* if in any calendar year after 1978 you earn more than \$75 a month (\$50 a month is the figure for earnings in any calendar year before 1979). If you are self-employed, we will consider your activities *services* if in any calendar year after 1978 your net earnings are more than \$75 a month (\$50 a month is the figure for earning in any calendar year before 1979), or you work more than 15 hours a month in the business. We generally do not consider work to be *services* when it is done without remuneration or merely as therapy or training, or when it is work usually done in a daily routine around the house or in self-care.

(c) *Limitations on the number of trial work periods.* You may have only one trial work period during a period of entitlement to cash payments.

(d) *When the trial work period begins and ends.* The trial work period begins with the month in which you become entitled to benefits. It cannot begin before the month in which you file your application for benefits. It ends with the close of whichever of the following calendar months is the earlier:

(1) The 9th month (whether or not the months have been consecutive) in which you have performed services; or

(2) The month in which new evidence, other than evidence relating to any work you did during the trial work period, shows that you are not disabled, even though you have not worked a full 9 months. We may find that your disability has ended at any time during the trial work period if the medical or other evidence shows that you are no longer disabled (see § 416.994).

(e) *If you fail to meet other eligibility factors.* We will count the services you do while disabled towards your period of trial work even though you may be ineligible for payments for other reasons. The months in which you are eligible for payments will be evaluated for trial work purposes upon reestablishment of your eligibility for payments under this part as though your eligibility had not been interrupted.

[45 FR 55621, Aug. 20, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 50137, Dec. 6, 1985; 51 FR 16015, Apr. 30, 1986]

§ 416.992a The reentitlement period.

(a) *General.* The reentitlement period is an additional period after 9 months of trial work during which you may continue to test your ability to work if you have a disabling impairment.

Generally, you will not be paid benefits for any month, after the third month, in this period in which you do substantial gainful activity unless you qualify for the special benefits explained in § 416.261. You will be paid benefits for months in which you do not do substantial gainful activity and you meet all the other eligibility requirements. (See § 416.1331.) If your benefits are stopped because you do substantial gainful activity they may be started again without a new application and a new determination of disability if you discontinue doing substantial gainful activity during this period. In determining, for reentitlement benefit pur-

poses, whether you do SGA in a month during the reentitlement period we only consider your work in or earnings for that month; we do not consider the average amount of your work or earnings over a period of months.

(b) *When the reentitlement period begins and ends.* The reentitlement period begins with the first month following completion of 9 months of trial work but cannot begin earlier than December 1, 1980. It ends with whichever is earlier—

(1) The month before the first month in which your impairment is determined to no longer exist or not to be disabling; or

(2) The last day of the 15th month following the end of your trial work period. (See § 416.1331 for when your benefits end.)

[49 FR 22274, May 29, 1984]

§ 416.993 Medical evidence in continuing disability review cases.

(a) *General.* If you are entitled to benefits because you are disabled, we will have your case file with the supporting medical evidence previously used to establish or continue your entitlement. Generally, therefore, the medical evidence we will need for a continuing disability review will be that required to make a current determination or decision as to whether you are still disabled, as defined under the medical improvement review standard. See §§ 416.979 and 416.994.

(b) *Obtaining evidence from your medical sources.* You must provide us with reports from your physician, psychologist, or others who have treated or evaluated you, as well as any other evidence that will help us determine if you are still disabled. See § 416.912. You must have a good reason for not giving us this information or we may find that your disability has ended. See § 416.994(e)(2). If we ask you, you must contact your medical sources to help us get the medical reports. We will make every reasonable effort to help you in getting medical reports when you give us permission to request them from your physician, psychologist, or other medical sources. See § 416.912(d)(1) concerning what we mean by every reasonable effort. In some instances, such as when a source is